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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION (UNAVEM III)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 21 of Security Council resolution 1008 (1995) of 7 August 1995, in which the Council decided, inter alia, to extend the mandate of UNAVEM III until 8 February 1996. It covers the main developments since my report of 17 July 1995 (S/1995/588).

II. POLITICAL ASPECTS

2. The most significant political events during the last two months have been the meetings between President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Mr. Jonas Savimbi in Franceville (Gabon) on 10 August and in Brussels on 25 September. During the first meeting, the two leaders agreed on modalities to continue their bilateral discussions on the completion of the formation of the Forças Armadas Angolanas (FAA), including the global incorporation of the troops of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) in FAA. General understandings were also reached on ways to define the powers and responsibilities of the two Vice-Presidents and on various aspects of holding legislative and presidential elections. In Brussels, the two leaders consulted further on those issues and reached agreement on consolidating the peace process and the progress achieved so far.

3. The Franceville and Brussels meetings also helped to improve mutual trust and confidence between the Government and UNITA. Numerous contacts between them have continued at other levels, strengthening the process of dialogue and creating better understanding.

4. My Special Representative, Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye, has continued his efforts to facilitate implementation of the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) with the support of the three observer States (Portugal, Russian Federation and United States of America). To ensure effective follow-up to the Franceville meeting, he had useful meetings with President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi, as well as with the Heads of State of Gabon and the Congo.

5. The Joint Commission, the principal body charged with implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, has continued to meet regularly under the chairmanship of my Special Representative in both ordinary and special sessions and has also visited some of the quartering areas.

6. The Joint Commission held its eighth special session on 19 August 1995 in Uige (headquarters of the northern region), after travelling there by road from Luanda through Government- and UNITA-controlled areas. Similar journeys are planned for the future in order to strengthen confidence in the peace process. A joint statement was issued on 25 August by the Angolan Government and UNITA on the subject of discussion at Uige, the free movement of persons and goods. Both parties reaffirmed their intention to guarantee free movement of persons and goods throughout the territory with certain controls at border posts and access points to cities. Violations of the right of movement were reported to the Joint Commission for appropriate remedial action.

7. Discussions between UNAVEM and the Government on the establishment of a UNAVEM radio station are continuing. In the meantime, UNAVEM is using the airtime allotted to it on Angolan radio and television to promote the basic objectives of the Lusaka Protocol and to create a better understanding of the mandate and role of the United Nations in Angola.

III. MILITARY ASPECTS

A. Observance of the cease-fire

8. The more rapid induction of UNAVEM's formed units and their deployment in the various provinces have contributed to the further stabilization of the military situation and stricter respect for the cease-fire. Reported cease-fire violations have shown a steady decline, from 110 in July to 95 in August and 52 in September, which is the lowest level recorded to date. UNAVEM attempts to investigate all allegations and has so far verified 32 incidents. Major obstacles to verification include inadequate and belated reporting, restrictions on the free movement of observers and lack of guarantees for their security, as well as the inaccessibility of some areas.

9. The situation in most regions is relatively calm and stable, except for isolated clashes and numerous acts of banditry. As agreed between the parties, their troops have remained generally in situ. However, tensions persist, particularly in the diamond rich area of Lucapa in the north-east, where both sides are seeking to consolidate and enlarge the areas they control. Reinforcements and sporadic shelling by both sides have also been reported in the northern region. In addition, there has been some tension in the southern region in recent weeks. UNAVEM continues to investigate all cease-fire violations and troop movements, as well as to mediate between the parties to defuse tension and avert a resumption of hostilities.

B. Quartering process and demining

10. With regard to the establishment of the quartering areas for UNITA troops, significant progress has been made, although much remains to be done. UNAVEM has reconnoitred all 15 proposed quartering areas, and 11 of them have been approved by the parties. Confirmation of the remaining four has been delayed because of the absence of either FAA or UNITA representatives on the joint reconnaissance missions arranged by UNAVEM.

11. The establishment of the quartering areas has begun and work at Vila Nova and Londiumbali, both in the central province of Huambo, has been practically completed. Three other quartering areas, at Negage in Uige and Quibaxe in Kwanza Norte and Quibala in Kwanza Sul, are expected to be ready by the third week of October. Progress has been slow, owing to inadequate conditions and delays in the arrival of personnel contributed by UNITA to undertake construction work. In order to expedite the process, UNAVEM has requested a commercial contractor to assist in the establishment of the remaining 10 quartering areas. The Demobilization and Reintegration Office of the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit has finalized preparations for the humanitarian assistance programme in the quartering areas.

12. Most of the data-processing equipment needed for the registration of UNITA soldiers has been received and is ready for distribution. United Nations Volunteers (UNVs), who are to carry out the registration in the quartering areas, have started arriving in Angola.

13. In order to enhance internal coordination and decision-making during the prequartering and quartering phases, a coordination group, chaired by my Special Representative's Deputy, has been set up. Management structures defining the responsibilities of the various components and agencies involved have also been established.

14. Demining activities by FAA and UNITA have continued, in a few cases jointly. Some demining equipment has been issued by UNAVEM to UNITA. But there is a need for both parties to organize themselves better in order to increase the effectiveness of their demining activities. During August, the roads from Ucua to Quibaxe (northern region) and from Menongue to Caiundo (south-eastern region) were successfully demined. The demining of the road from Menongue to Chitembo was also completed on 28 September. However, UNAVEM continues to investigate allegations about renewed laying of mines. These allegations are particularly worrying and the Joint Commission has demanded that all parties put an end to such practices.

15. In order to augment the parties' efforts, the United Nations has contracted a commercial company from South Africa to undertake mine clearance and verification on approximately 7,000 kilometres of roads that are vital for the deployment and effective operation of United Nations troops. The company will start work shortly. Its work will be of benefit also to the free circulation of people and the quartering of troops.

16. International non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been active in mine-awareness training and demining in several provinces. Special emphasis has

been given to risk reduction in the quartering areas now under construction. Mine survey activities have also proceeded, although with difficulty in some areas because of access limitations. Nine UNAVEM instructors for the National Mine Training School have started working at an interim school site. The Angolan National Institute for the Removal of Explosives (INAROE) is recruiting 250 deminers, including 50 from UNITA, to be trained and equipped for mine-clearing.

C. Implementation of the Lusaka Protocol

17. On 10 August in Franceville, President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi confirmed the principle of global incorporation of UNITA troops into FAA and gradual demobilization until the total strength of FAA is reduced to 90,000 troops. The modalities for the formation of FAA are entrusted to the Joint General Staff, which has established a standing committee composed of a small group of high-ranking officers working under the direct supervision of President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi. A high-ranking military delegation led by the Chief of Staff of UNITA forces arrived in Luanda on 18 September to begin discussions with the Government on this issue. The standing committee is also authorized to assist the Joint Commission in stabilizing the military situation.

18. With the deployment of detachments of the Portuguese signals company in all six regions, most of the technical and functional problems affecting triangular communications between the Angolan parties and UNAVEM III have been resolved. The status of triangular contacts is currently satisfactory, despite the reluctance of the Government and UNITA to assign liaison officers to UNAVEM regional headquarters.

19. So far, no additional military data have been provided to UNAVEM other than those given by both parties in the meetings of the General Staff at Lusaka in 1994 and a computation of its total strength provided later by UNITA. UNAVEM continues to urge both parties to submit detailed information about the strength and location of their troops and equipment. It is also awaiting detailed information on the arrangements for the quartering of UNITA forces and for the return to barracks of FAA troops, as well as for the incorporation and demobilization processes.

D. UNAVEM deployment and strength

20. In addition to the 54 existing team sites, five new sites will become operational soon.

21. The strength of United Nations formed units has almost reached 5,000 all ranks and their deployment is proceeding smoothly, despite the late arrival of some contingents. Following the Uruguayan infantry battalion, the Indian battalion has been fully operational since early August 1995. The Zimbabwean and Romanian battalions have arrived and their deployment in the north-eastern and southern regions, respectively, is almost complete. In the south-eastern region, infantry units from Argentina and Zambia are expected to be deployed by the end of October. The advance party of the Brazilian infantry battalion has

arrived and the Unit will complete its induction in the eastern region by the end of October.

22. The Portuguese logistics company, a third-line transport unit, completed induction of its first part on 30 August and is currently staying at Lobito and Huambo. Following the departure of the United Kingdom logistics battalion in early August, a logistic support contract was put in place. As I have previously reported, the Indian Engineer Squadron and the Romanian Field Hospital are fully operational. The Brazilian engineer squadron and the advance dressing stations started deployment to designated areas, while the Russian helicopter unit is fully operational. An engineer squadron from Bangladesh, the Argentine naval unit and a bridging company from the Republic of Korea have conducted detailed reconnaissance and will arrive in early October. The bridging company from the Republic of Korea and another from a Member State yet to be determined, following Bulgaria's recent decision to withdraw its offer, will be deployed on the basis of operational requirements and progress in the opening of roads.

IV. POLICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS

23. As of 28 September, 238 civilian police observers from 20 countries had been deployed to 29 team sites. An additional 22 police observers are expected to be inducted soon, bringing the total strength of the civilian police (CIVPOL) to the authorized level of 260 personnel. CIVPOL continued to discharge its duties by monitoring the activities of the Angolan national police through patrols, visits to police units, prison cells and detention centres and contacts with the local population.

24. Several meetings have been held with officials of the Angolan national police to discuss the quartering of the rapid reaction police and the disarming of the civilian population by the Angolan national police under the supervision of UNAVEM. It is now agreed that these two operations will be undertaken simultaneously with the quartering of UNITA soldiers. The Angolan national police has prepared separate documents relating to the two operations and a programme for adapting its armament and equipment to the nature of its mission. These documents have been presented to the Council of Ministers for approval. There are indications, however, that the Government may delay final decisions until the quartering of UNITA troops has started.

25. The Angolan national police continues to be reluctant to grant unrestricted visits to rapid reaction police units. This makes it difficult for CIVPOL officers to carry out their monitoring duties or obtain details regarding the quartering of the rapid reaction police. The Government has yet to provide information on the strength of the rapid reaction police by location and the armaments at their disposal, citing operational and technical difficulties.

26. The issue of special security for UNITA leaders has yet to be resolved. In addition to the special security arrangements in the Lusaka Protocol, UNITA is asking for special protection and accommodation for its officials in all provincial headquarters. However, the Government is insisting on the letter of the Lusaka Protocol, which provides that only the members of the political

committee and the national and provincial secretaries will be provided with two bodyguards, each selected by UNITA from among its demobilized soldiers and specially trained by the Angolan national police. Other officials are to receive protection from the Angolan State within the framework of constitutional guarantees.

27. CIVPOL is assisting in the investigation of complaints about human rights violations, which my Special Representative continues to receive from the Angolan Government, UNITA and other sources. Frequent violations of human rights continue, particularly by elements of the armed forces and police of both sides. My Special Representative has continued to raise these issues with the Government and UNITA and to express the concerns of the international community.

28. A positive development is the decision of the Joint Commission to inscribe human rights on the agenda of all its regular sessions and to request UNAVEM to report periodically on the general human rights situation in Angola, as well as on the results of its investigations of reported violations. The recruitment of additional human rights monitors for UNAVEM is in progress.

29. During the month of August 10 more prisoners have been released by the Government and UNITA, bringing the total so far to 230. Twenty who should have been freed with the first group are still detained by UNITA. Another 213 detainees on both sides have been visited by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) but are yet to be released. ICRC, with the support of the Joint Commission, continues to press both parties for the release of all prisoners.

V. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

30. Humanitarian assistance activities have continued all over the country. A priority for United Nations agencies and NGOs alike has been to support internally displaced persons returning to their home areas. With the gradual consolidation of the peace process and the reopening of roads, displaced persons have begun to return, particularly in the provinces of Benguela, Huambo, Bié and Bengo. On the other hand, in the province of Uige some 3,000 new displacements have occurred as a result of hostilities between government and UNITA forces.

31. Preparations are under way for the repatriation of some 300,000 Angolan refugees from neighbouring countries. In late July, the Government, UNITA and the representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) held talks with the Zambian authorities on a repatriation and reintegration programme for 26,000 Angolan refugees living in Zambia. Meanwhile, some spontaneous repatriation has taken place from the Republic of Zaire to the provinces of Uige and Zaire.

32. With the planting season now starting, the distribution of seeds and agricultural tools to internally displaced persons and other war-affected populations has been of particular importance. Under the coordination of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Ministry of Agriculture, United Nations agencies and NGOs are distributing 7,000 tons of seeds and over 1.2 million agricultural tools. Approximately 60 per cent of the

seeds and tools have been prepositioned in the provinces but distribution has been delayed by access problems in some areas. This is also delaying the return of the displaced persons to their places of origin and barring access to land for agriculture. Provincial humanitarian coordination groups, comprising representatives of both the Government and UNITA, are being set up for all provinces and are now operational in three.

33. Road convoys have continued on the recently opened roads from Lobito to Huambo, Kuito and Menongue, from Lobito to Kwanza Sul province and from Luanda to Ndalatando and Malange. At the end of August, following the reconstruction by UNAVEM III of two bridges on the northern Lobito-Huambo corridor, the World Food Programme (WFP) carried out its first convoy since 1992 from Lobito to Balombo (Benguela province). When the remaining bridge is completed soon, humanitarian convoys will be able to use this route to transport items from Lobito to Huambo. This increased road access has reduced the need for costly airlifts. In mid-July, WFP was able to deliver less than half of its humanitarian assistance by road, but by mid-September the proportion had increased to 70 per cent. However, road access remains a severe obstacle to the provision of humanitarian assistance, as well as to the general improvement of food security, particularly in the eastern half of the country. It is hoped that access will improve with the recent joint statement of the Government and UNITA, reinforcing their commitment to the principle of free circulation of people and goods all over the country (see para. 6 above).

34. In the health sector, a country-wide poliomyelitis vaccination campaign aimed at 500,000 children under the age of 5 was launched at the end of July. Joint Ministry of Health/UNITA/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) vaccination campaigns against other diseases have been conducted in areas where no vaccination has taken place since 1992. A special health problem is the high rate of trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) in the northern parts of the country, including in areas where quartering sites will be located. Drugs for this disease are among the critical shortfalls in the contributions received for the assistance programme for the quartering areas.

35. The total funding required through voluntary contributions to humanitarian assistance for demobilization and reintegration is US$ 104.5 million, of which US$ 54.4 million is for the immediate priority, namely assistance to the quartering areas. Thus far, the quartering phase has received US$ 19.9 million in confirmed pledges, which represents 37 per cent of the requirement. Four specialists in reintegration programmes have arrived to support the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit Demobilization and Reintegration Office, while a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) consultant has carried out preparatory studies and discussions with the Government and UNITA representatives on the creation of the national reintegration institute and a community referral service that would provide information, advice and support to the demobilized soldiers.

VI. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

36. With the consolidation of the peace process, it is inevitable that ordinary Angolans will increasingly focus their concerns on the social and economic conditions of their everyday life. In spite of the progress in ending the civil war, Angola ranked 164th in UNDP's Human Development Index for 1995. It is imperative that practical and immediate measures be taken to alleviate the severe hardships facing the poorer segments of the population.

37. In order to help Angola to overcome the immediate and long-term challenges of reconstruction and development, United Nations programmes and agencies are elaborating plans for increased participation in development activities and for better coordination of their efforts. With the assistance of UNDP and other agencies, the Angolan Government has mapped out a strategy to take the country out of the current humanitarian crisis and guide it to economic revival and sustained development.

38. In this context, a programme of community rehabilitation and national reconciliation was presented to the first Round-Table Conference of donors held in Brussels on 25 and 26 September 1995 in which both President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi participated. The programme focuses on the revival of production in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors, as well as on the rehabilitation of the physical and social infrastructure of the country. It is designed to address both the short-term challenges and the need for macroeconomic reform and stabilization. Its importance to the consolidation of the peace process and revitalization of the economy cannot be overemphasized. The donor community responded at the Round-Table Conference with pledges of over US$ 993 million for small-scale community rehabilitation activities aimed at restoring rural production and mobilizing civil society for the massive reconstruction task ahead as well as for humanitarian assistance.

39. The Round-Table Conference also included a working group on humanitarian assistance, reintegration and demining. The group noted that several activities that are essential preconditions for lasting peace and reconstruction in Angola, such as the quartering of UNITA troops and demobilization of former combatants, are not yet fully funded. Donors were requested to give priority to complete funding of the programmes outlined in the United Nations 1995 inter-agency humanitarian appeal for Angola, which are complementary to the Government's plan for community rehabilitation and national reconciliation.

40. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is collaborating with Angola in the implementation of the Government's new economic and social programme for 1995 and 1996. The main objectives of the economic and social programme are to carry out the urgent tasks of demobilization, reconstruction and resettlement; to improve the delivery of government services; to reduce inflation; to promote sustainable economic growth; and to reduce the burden of the external debt. These objectives are to be implemented with a suitably tight fiscal policy.

41. Collaboration between IMF and the Angolan Government in the implementation of the economic and social programme comprises two stages. In the first stage, Fund staff have agreed to monitor the implementation of the programme over the period from October 1995 to September 1996. The staff-monitored programme

entails no use of the Fund's financial resources. Instead, it is designed to help the Angolan Government to establish a track record in the implementation of coherent and quantified macroeconomic stabilization policies and well-designed structural reforms. If progress under the staff-monitored programme is good, a second stage in the economic stabilization and reform process is expected to be the adoption of a medium-term support programme by an appropriate IMF arrangement. Unlike the staff-monitored programme, Fund support at this stage would include some financing and would permit Angola to approach the Paris Club for debt rescheduling. It is hoped that this arrangement can be approved by the Fund in 1996.

42. The Annual Meetings of the Bretton Woods institutions in mid-October will provide an opportunity to convene an informal meeting of donors to keep them informed of Angola's financial needs and to provide feedback on its progress in implementing the early measures contemplated in the staff-monitored programme. In November, a Fund mission will be in Luanda to review compliance with target dates for the policy measures under the staff-monitored programme; a first review of performance with respect to benchmarks could take place early in 1996. Once a Fund-supported programme is subsequently put in place, it would clear the way for a possible rescheduling of Angola's debt.

43. The World Bank is also actively involved in Angola on many fronts and is planning a substantial increase in its programme. Currently, about US$ 208 million International Development Association (IDA) funds are already available for use in several sectors, including the priority areas of health and education. Eight operations, most approved during 1991/92, offer immediate opportunities to advance priorities highlighted at the Round Table in Brussels.

44. The Bank is also working with the Government to prepare an emergency reconstruction programme and is reactivating work on a wide range of ideas and programmes that had lain dormant for around two years, including an agriculture rehabilitation project and an ambitious manpower training programme. The Bank is also working to prepare operations to rebuild and expand urban water and sanitation systems, especially in Luanda.

45. With funding from the Government of Japan and the Bank, the preparatory process for a community-based rehabilitation programme for Angola was completed and a Social Support Fund (Fundo de Apoio Social) was established. The Social Fund is a critical operation aimed at channelling funds to a wide range of small activities, implemented at the demand of and by communities, often with NGO support. Some 60 projects are under way with about 10 completed. The Bank believes that the Social Support Fund is ready for a full launch and plans to present a US$ 24 million credit for approval to its Executive Directors in November.

46. The Government has asked the Bank to organize a Consultative Group for Angola as part of the effort to mobilize external resources and to coordinate assistance. The Bank tentatively plans a meeting during the second quarter of 1996. It also plans to brief the Special Programme for Africa (SPA), which meets in November, on Angola's progress.

VII. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

47. The General Assembly, by its resolution 49/227 B of 20 July 1995, authorized me to enter into commitments at a monthly rate not to exceed US$ 13.9 million gross for the maintenance of UNAVEM III from 9 August to 31 December 1995. In addition, the Assembly has requested me to submit an updated budget for its consideration. The report is currently being prepared and will include the requirements for the current mandate period.

48. As of 22 September 1995, outstanding assessed contributions to the Special Account of UNAVEM III amounted to US$ 117 million. The total unpaid contributions to all peace-keeping operations amounted to US$ 2.4 billion.

VIII. OBSERVATIONS

49. During the past two months, UNAVEM has concentrated on ensuring the deployment of formed units and on establishing quartering areas. The deployment of United Nations troops, with the exception of the infantry units assigned to the eastern and south-eastern regions, has proceeded satisfactorily.

50. However, I remain concerned at the slow progress in the quartering process, which is essential for the early implementation of the other provisions of the Lusaka Protocol. I have asked UNAVEM to intensify its efforts to accelerate this process. I also call on the Government and UNITA to finalize promptly the arrangements for the return of FAA to barracks, the quartering of the rapid reaction police and the disarmament of civilians. I also urge both the Government and UNITA to make renewed efforts to conclude without further delay their discussions on the formation of the new armed forces. Unless an equitable and practicable agreement is reached in the near future, this issue could become a serious obstacle to the timely implementation of the quartering process and jeopardize the peace process as a whole.

51. The meetings of President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi in Franceville and Brussels, as well as the continuing dialogue between the Government and UNITA in the framework of the Joint Commission, are gradually generating greater mutual trust and confidence, although there is still some tension at lower levels in certain regions. The joint declaration on the free circulation of persons and goods, as well as the extension of the United Nations presence throughout the country, are also enhancing the credibility of the peace process. But it is important that the parties continue to demonstrate their political will by backing up their declarations with concrete actions on the ground. They should refrain, in particular, from troop movements or military activities that might create tension or lead to renewed hostilities. Their follow-up on their declaration on free circulation, as well as the repatriation of mercenaries, will also be specially important in this context.

52. While the Government's decision to allow UNAVEM access to Angolan radio and television is a positive interim step, it cannot be a substitute for the establishment of a United Nations radio, as provided for in Security Council resolution 976 (1995). I urge the Government to provide all relevant facilities expeditiously, including the allocation of frequencies.

53. I have stressed in previous reports that the continuing goodwill of the international community depends on steady progress in the peace process. I also feel, however, that it is imperative that every effort be made to ensure that the gains achieved so far are sustained and reinforced by increased financial, technical and material assistance from the donor community, especially for the reintegration of demobilized soldiers and the rehabilitation of the Angolan economy. In this regard, I welcome the results of the Brussels Round-Table Conference and hope that the generous response of the international community will soon be translated into specific commitments.

54. In conclusion, I would like to pay tribute to my Special Representative and to the Force Commander, Major General Chris Garuba, who completed his tour of duty on 30 September when he was succeeded by Major General Phillip Sibanda (Zimbabwe), as well as to all the military, police and civilian staff of UNAVEM III, for their dedication to the cause of peace under difficult conditions. I also wish to thank the personnel of the United Nations agencies and programmes and NGOs for their untiring efforts to alleviate the suffering of the Angolan people.

Annex I

UNAVEM III - Military and civilian police personnel

(as of 26 September 1995)

Country	Military observers	Civilian police officers	Staff officers	Troops	Total
Algeria	9				9
Argentina	2	1			3
Bangladesh	10	11	21		42
Brazil	30 a/	17	39	255	341
Bulgaria	10	10			20
Congo	8				8
Egypt	10	15			25
Fiji		10			10
France	8		3		11
Guinea-Bissau	20	3			23
Hungary	10	11			21
India	20	18	49	1 014	1 101
Jordan	20	20			40
Kenya	10				10
Malaysia	20	20			40
Mali	10	10			20
Morocco		1			1
Netherlands	15	8			23
New Zealand	6		7		13
Nigeria	21	20			41
Norway	4				4
Pakistan	5		1		6
Poland	7				7
Portugal	8	11	20	209	248
Romania			26	868	894

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Country	Military observers	Civilian police officers	Staff officers	Troops	Total
Russian Federation		10		153	163
Senegal	10				10
Slovakia	5				5
Sweden	16				16
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland			6		6
United Republic of Tanzania		5			5
Uruguay	10	9	37	800	856
Zambia	10	15	1		26
Zimbabwe	21	22	36	804	883
Total	335 a/	247	246	4 103	4 931

a/ Including 11 medical personnel.

Annex II

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